

MASON'S



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1897.

ON SALE
THE DIRECTORY
& CHRONICLE
For CHINA, JAPAN, Etc.
1919
Fifty-Seventh Annual Issue
Prices:
Large Copies ... \$11.00
Abridged ... 7.00
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

No. 19,013. 號二十零千九萬一第 日四初月四年未己 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 3RD, 1919. 六拜禮 號三月五年八國民華中 PRICE, \$3. PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

REES ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
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Shipped by the

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CALDBECK,
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SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
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with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.
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Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

Week Days	Week Days
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
9.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	9.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
11.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	11.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. " " " " " "	1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. " " " " " "
2.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
3.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
4.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	4.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

NIGHT CAR.

7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 9.30 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAY.

10.30	to	11.00 a.m.	10	
11.30	to	12.00 noon	15	
12.00 noon	to	1.00 p.m.	10	
1.00 p.m.	to	2.30	15	
2.30	to	4.00	10	
4.00	to	4.30	15	
4.30	to	8.00	10	

NIGHT CAR.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CAR by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
seasons already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-table, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment thereof
has been made in full by cheque or by Cash
or O.P. Order. Order representing Bank
Note.

JOHN HUMPHREYS & SONS,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

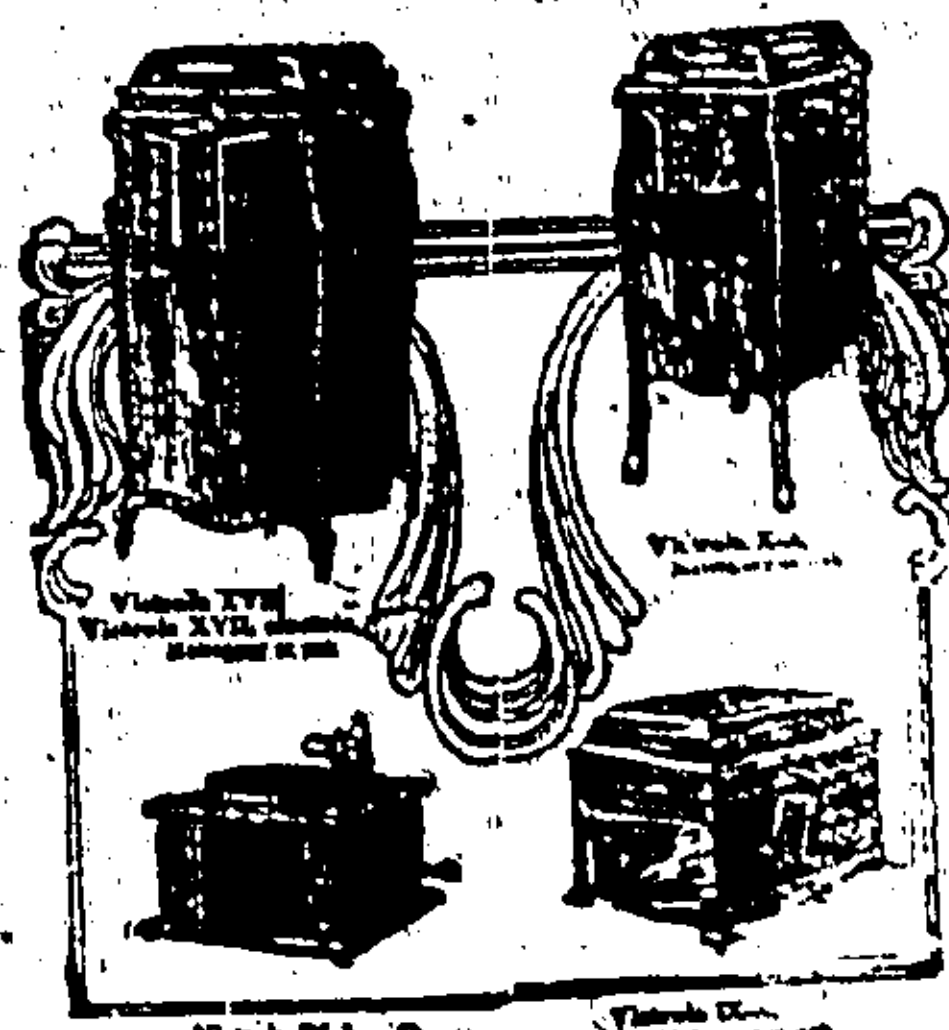
DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Express	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Local
CANTON (T. & S. T. S.)	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30
SHEN LUO	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45
Shen Chai	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
Shen Chai	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15
Shen Chai	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30
Shen Chai	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45
Shen Chai	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
Shen Chai	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15
Shen Chai	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30
Shen Chai	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45
Shen Chai	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00
Shen Chai	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15
Shen Chai	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30
Shen Chai	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45
Shen Chai	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10
	Local	Through	Through	Through	Through	Through	Through	Through	Through	Through
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Last Ferry	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45
Kowloon	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00
Hongkong	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15
Shatin	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30
Ma On Shan	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45
Yuen Long	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00
Sheung Shui	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15
Yuen Long	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30
Sheung Shui	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45
Yuen Long	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00
Sheung Shui	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15
Yuen Long	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Sheung Shui	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45
Yuen Long	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00
Sheung Shui	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15
Yuen Long	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30
Sheung Shui	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45
Yuen Long	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.60
Sheung Shui	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.60	1.75
Yuen Long	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.60	1.75	1.90
Sheung Shui	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.60	1.75	1.90	2.05
Yuen Long	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.60	1.75	1.90	2.05	2.20
Sheung Shui	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.60	1.75	1.90	2.05	2.20	2.35
Yuen Long	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.60	1.75	1.90	2.05	2.20	2.35	2.50
Sheung Shui	1.30	1.45	1.60	1.75	1.90	2.05	2.20	2.35	2.50	2.65
Yuen Long	1.45	1.60	1.75	1.90	2.05	2.20	2.35	2.50	2.65	2.80
Sheung Shui	1.60	1.75	1.90	2.05	2.20	2.35	2.50	2.65	2.80	2.95
Yuen Long	1.75	1.90	2.05	2.20	2.35	2.50	2.65	2.80	2.95	3.10
Sheung Shui	1.90	2.05	2.20	2.35	2.50	2.65	2.80	2.95	3.10	3.25
Yuen Long	2.05	2.20	2.35	2.50	2.65	2.80	2.95	3.10	3.25	3.40
Sheung Shui	2.20	2.35	2.50	2.65	2.80	2.95	3.10	3.25	3.40	3.55
Yuen Long	2.35	2.50	2.65	2.80	2.95	3.10	3.25	3.40	3.55	3.70
Sheung Shui	2.50	2.65	2.80	2.95	3.10	3.25	3.40	3.55	3.70	3.85
Yuen Long	2.65	2.80	2.95	3.10	3.25	3.40	3.55	3.70	3.85	4.00
Sheung Shui	2.80	2.95	3.10	3.25	3.40	3.55	3.70	3.85	4.00	4.15
Yuen Long	2.95	3.10	3.25	3.40	3.55	3.70	3.85	4.00	4.15	4.30
Sheung Shui	3.10	3.25	3.40	3.55	3.70	3.85	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45
Yuen Long	3.25	3.40	3.55	3.70	3.85	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	4.60
Sheung Shui	3.40	3.55	3.70	3.85	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	4.60	4.75
Yuen Long	3.55	3.70	3.85	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	4.60	4.75	4.90
Sheung Shui	3.70	3.85	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	4.60	4.75	4.90	5.05
Yuen Long	3.85	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	4.60	4.75	4.90	5.05	5.20
Sheung Shui	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	4.60	4.75	4.90	5.05	5.20	5.35
Yuen Long	4.15	4.30	4.45	4.60	4.75	4.90	5.05	5.20	5.35	5.50
Sheung Shui	4.30	4.45	4.60	4.75	4.90	5.05	5.20	5.35	5.50	5.65
Yuen Long	4.45	4.60	4.75	4.90	5.05	5.20	5.35	5.50	5.65	5.80
Sheung Shui	4.60	4.75	4.90	5.05	5.20	5.35	5.50	5.65	5.80	5.95
Yuen Long	4.75	4.90	5.05	5.20	5.35	5.50	5.65	5.80	5.95	6.10
Sheung Shui	4.90	5.05	5.20	5.35	5.50	5.65	5.80	5.95	6.10	6.25
Yuen Long	5.05	5.20	5.35	5.50	5.65	5.80	5.95	6.10	6.25	6.40
Sheung Shui	5.20	5.35	5.50	5.65	5.80	5.95	6.10	6.25	6.40	6.55
Yuen Long	5.35	5.50	5.65	5.80	5.95	6.10	6.25	6.40	6.55	6.70
Sheung Shui	5.50	5.65	5.80	5.95	6.10	6.25	6.40	6.55	6.70	6.85
Yuen Long	5.65	5.80	5.95	6.10	6.25	6.40	6.55	6.70	6.85	7.00
Sheung Shui	5.80	5.95	6.10	6.25	6.40	6.55	6.70	6.85	7.00	7.15
Yuen Long	5.95	6.10	6.25	6.40	6.55	6.70	6.85	7.00	7.15	7.30
Sheung Shui	6.10	6.25	6.40	6.55	6.70	6.85	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45
Yuen Long	6.25	6.40	6.55	6.70	6.85	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	7.60
Sheung Shui	6.40	6.55	6.70	6.85	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	7.60	7.75
Yuen Long	6.55	6.70	6.85	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	7.60	7.75	7.90
Sheung Shui	6.70	6.85	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	7.60	7.75	7.90	8.05
Yuen Long	6.85	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	7.60	7.75	7.90	8.05	8.20
Sheung Shui	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	7.60	7.75	7.90	8.05	8.20	8.35
Yuen Long	7.15	7.30	7.45	7.60	7.75	7.90	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50
Sheung Shui	7.30	7.45	7.60	7.75	7.90	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	8.65
Yuen Long	7.45	7.60	7.75	7.90	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	8.65	8.80
Sheung Shui	7.60	7.75	7.90	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	8.65	8.80	8.95
Yuen Long	7.75	7.90	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	8.65	8.80	8.95	9.10
Sheung Shui	7.90	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	8.65	8.80	8.95	9.10	9.25
Yuen Long	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	8.65	8.80	8.95	9.10	9.25	9.40
Sheung Shui	8.20	8.35	8.50	8.65	8.80	8.95	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55
Yuen Long	8.35	8.50	8.65	8.80	8.95	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70
Sheung Shui	8.50	8.65	8.80	8.95	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85
Yuen Long	8.65	8.80	8.95	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00
Sheung Shui	8.80	8.95	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15
Yuen Long	8.95	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30
Sheung Shui	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45
Yuen Long	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60
Sheung Shui	9.40	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75
Yuen Long	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90
Sheung Shui	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05
Yuen Long	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20
Sheung Shui	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20	11.35
Yuen Long	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50
Sheung Shui	10.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	11.65
Yuen Long	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	11.65	11.80
Sheung Shui	10.60	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	11.65	11.80	11.95
Yuen Long	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	11.65	11.80	11.95	12.10
Sheung Shui	10.90	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	11.65	11.80	11.95	12.10	12.25
Yuen Long	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	11.65	11.80	11.95	12.10	12.25	12.40
Sheung Shui	11.20	11.35	11.50	11.65	11.80	11.95	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55
Yuen Long	11.35	11.50	11.65	11.80	11.95	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	12.70
Sheung Shui	11.50	11.65	11.80	11.95	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	12.70	12.85
Yuen Long	11.65	11.80	11.95	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	12.70	12.85	13.00
Sheung Shui	11.80	11.95	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	12.70	12.85	13.00	13.15
Yuen Long	11.95	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	12.70	12.85	13.00	13.15	13.30
Sheung Shui	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	12.70	12.85	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45
Yuen Long	12.25	12.40	12.55	12.70	12.85	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	13.60
Sheung Shui	12.40	12.55	12.70	12.85	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	13.60	13.75
Yuen Long	12.55	12.70	12.85	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	13.60	13.75	13.90
Sheung Shui	12.70	12.85	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	13.60	13.75	13.90	14.05
Yuen Long	12.85	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	13.60	13.75	13.90	14.05	14.20
Sheung Shui	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	13.60	13.75	13.90	14.05	14.20	14.35
Yuen Long	13.15	13.30	13.45	13.60	13.75	13.90	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50
Sheung Shui	13.30	13.45	13.60	13.75	13.90	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50	14.65
Yuen Long	13.45	13.60	13.75	13.90	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50	14.65	14.80
Sheung Shui	13.60	13.75	13.90	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50	14.65	14.80	14.95
Yuen Long	13.75	13.90	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50	14.65	14.80	14.95	15.10
Sheung Shui	13.90	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50	14.65	14.80	14.95	15.10	15.25
Yuen Long	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50	14.65	14.80	14.95	15.10	15.25	15.40
Sheung Shui	14.20	14.35	14.50	14.65	14.80	14.95	15.10	15.25	15.40	15.55
Yuen Long	14.35	14.50	14.65	14.80	14.95	15.10	15.25	15.40	15.55	15.70
Sheung Shui	14.50	14.65	14.80	14.95	15.10	15.25	15.40	15.55	15.70	15.85
Yuen Long	14.65	14.80	14.95	15.10	15.25	15.40	15.55	15.70	15.85	16.

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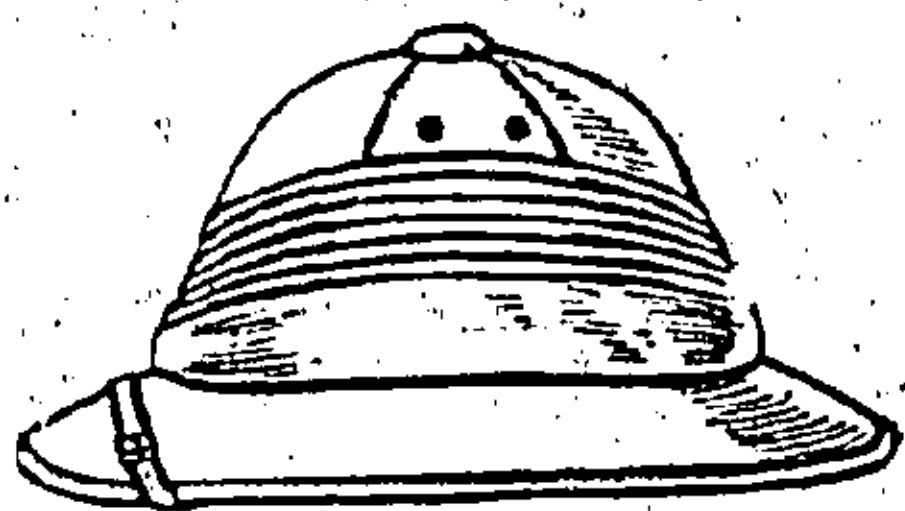
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TO-NIGHT at 4.30 and 9.15 p.m.

WILLIAM S. HART

IN

"THE DESERT MAN"

CHARLIE BY THE SEA

BRITISH GAZETTE NO. 504-505-510-517.

TO-DAY at 2.15 p.m.

Children's all Comedy Matinee.

Booking at ROBINSON.

PEKING NOTES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, April 27th.

THE OUTLOOK.

The outlook has become clouded again. Telegrams from Shanghai, which until this week, had been cheerful, are again pessimistic, owing to a threatened decision regarding the solution of Parliament, both sides, apparently, being inclined to stand by the legality of their respective institutions. This is a pity because neither can succeed. A report, which cannot be confirmed at the moment, credits Sun Yat-sen with indulging in a criticism of Tang Shao-yi. This seems impossible, but still, one never can tell. One Peking theory was that Sun had unwittingly become the tool of the Northern militarists, whose one great hope, according to current belief, is to wreck the Conference and resume hostilities against a weakened South.

PREMIER AND PARLIAMENT.

Even in the calmer atmosphere of the capital there has been trouble, and the reasons therefor are several. First of all, members of Parliament have been anxious lest they be sacrificed, or, to be more impersonal, that Parliament may be sacrificed in order that a compromise with the South may be reached, and M.P.'s want an assurance that their legality will be insisted upon. So far the Cabinet has expressed its willingness to give this assurance, but how far real intention is behind the words cannot be ascertained. Such discussions did not, of course, take place within Parliament's precincts. Discussions inside the House of Representatives were decidedly uncomfortable for the Premier and the members of his Cabinet. The other day, he attended and was submitted to a heckling regarding the disputed Eighth Year Domestic Loan and the redemption of local banknotes which was not to his liking, and he left the House in high dudgeon, threatening to resign. President Hsu Shih-chang and others succeeded in mollifying the irate Prime Minister, whom they induced to withhold his letter of resignation and thereby avert the threatened crisis, but the Eighth Year bonds are still below par while Peking banknotes are at 67.

CHINA AND SIAM.

Chinese residents in Siam have petitioned Peking to anchorate their plight. The suggested remedy is the opening of treaty relations regarding which, however, Siam is rather coy. Siam does not see the need for it, and, not unnaturally, is disinclined to ask for it. Siam's regulations, though seemingly harsh to the Chinese, are not as such, but appear to be so unjust, when one imagines the fears of a small nation becoming absorbed by the more industrious and more prolific race living within its borders. It recalls the position of the Transvaal and the Uitlanders. If Chinese are accorded the rights which they claim, their increasing numbers will operate against Siam's homogeneity and nationality. On the other hand, Siam cannot expect to assimilate its large proportion of Chinese residents and remain a distinctive race. Siam is not particularly eager to establish a Legation in Peking nor to agree to opening one in Bangkok. Moreover, Siam would insist in any such treaty upon the principle of extra-territoriality, a principle which China wishes to curtail, rather than to extend, while to grant it to a small nation like Siam, which was formerly a vassal state of China, would be very humiliating indeed to the Peking Government.

THE CHINESE CALENDAR.

The Spring rain came this year one day ahead of time. According to the Chinese calendar it was not due till April 27th, but it came on April 26th. Last year it was a case of dead reckoning. It came on the exact date expected. Needless to say, the people were overjoyed to see it. Of late the dust has been unusually trying, and most folks felt comforted to experience a sense of moistness in the atmosphere.

The high winds have continued unusually late this spring. These are according to reckoning, to last for forty five days. If they do they will be responsible for much injury. Already the apricot trees have suffered, and the crop will be a poor one.

DAUGHTERS SAYING.

Peking is very much interested in the movement for daylight saving. Already the Telegraph Administration has pioneered by advancing its clock one hour, but nobody else has followed suit. The Banks have not yet made up their minds on the subject, but most of the foreign community, including several Legations, would not welcome the change. It would bring up into line with Shanghai and possibly Tientsin, but it would still have to wait until the sun went down a little before starting tennis in the afternoons.

AN INTERESTING REPORT.

An interesting report appeared locally two days ago to the effect that a loan of twenty million yen had been contracted from Japanese sources for the purpose of reminting the Yuan Shih-kai coinage. Unfortunately, it is not true. In the first place the need for the reminting is not a matter of any great importance, while the principals who signed the loan are an antagonistic combination.

ANOTHER JAPANESE-AMERICAN INCIDENT.

Were it not so serious, one would smile at the explanation of the latest outrage perpetrated by Japanese militarists upon an American near Mukden, which is that he was pushed out of the way of an officer's fringed horse by a thoughtless soldier armed with a bayonet. Mr. S. W. Glass, an employee of the B.A.T., was assaulted by a Japanese soldier and taken to the Japanese police station at Pa-Mien-cheng, released, re-arrested again, and taken to the Japanese military headquarters, where he was detained for two hours before being liberated. As Pa-Mien-cheng is not within the sphere of the South Manchurian Railway zone the Japanese have no authority or right to arrest any foreigner.

WORK MORE THAN WORKERS.

If the latest census figures be taken as accurate, there are more than two men (Continued at foot of next column.)

INDIAN TROOPS.

CHIEFTAINS' DEVOTION TO THE KING.

In a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, Mr. J. W. Fortescue dealt with that part of "The Empire's share in England's wars" which belongs to India. Mr. Fortescue gave an account of the rise and progress of British power in India, pointing out how one native fighting race after another had been vanquished and then taken into the British service as soldiers. A few Indian troops went to Egypt in 1901, but the first real visit of Indian troops to Europe was in 1917, when Lord Beaconsfield summoned them to Malta to fight, if it should break out with Russia.

SHARE IN THE WAR.

Describing the share of India in the recent war, he said that on the Western front, in a kind of fighting which must have been odious to them, the Indian troops nobly withstood the German assaults, and in the second battle of Ypres, when units were reduced to such tiny strength that the old organization ceased, and they were cut up and put down wherever they were wanted, the Indian troops went through the trial most admirably.

Referring to the Dardanelles campaign, Mr. Fortescue said that if the men we had sent to the Dardanelles had been sent first in one body we should have forced the passage of the Straits without difficulty; and if the troops we had sent to get General Townshend out of Kut had been added to his force at first he would doubtless have reached Bagdad.

In the Dardanelles Indian troops behaved most brilliantly. The Indian forces got a better chance later in the operations in Mesopotamia under Sir Stanley Maude and the wonderful operations in Palestine under General Allenby. The latter called for enormous physical exertion and endurance, and the cavalry marched great distances over bad roads, yet the casualties among the horses were smaller than in an ordinary campaign.

He was told by an officer in high command that there were times when he preferred Indian soldiers to the British. Some strongholds had to be attacked in the formation called "worms"—single files of men—and the Indian troops took to this formation very readily. The British soldier, however, liked to see comrades on each side, in this differing from others nations, who liked to be supported from behind. In this war it had fallen to the share of the British Empire to conquer Turkey, and lately the bulk of the force engaged in that work had consisted of native Indian troops.

AN INCREASED ARMY.

An enormous increase had been necessitated in the Indian Army. We had drawn heavily on the fighting races, and he had no doubt that we could have done so still more heavily.

He believed the King had contributed not a little to that great result. He was with his Majesty in India in 1911. The King went out to India against the wishes of his Ministers, perfectly sure he could render service and being anxious to bring India closer to England. His Majesty led a wearing life during the first three weeks. He was giving interviews to native rulers every day and all day, and he always looked happy and glad to see them. The devotion with which his Majesty was regarded by one and all of the great Indian chieftains was very touching. All these great chiefs had come forward in the war.

He hoped the war would do much to bring India and England closer. India had rendered enormous services, and her chiefs a loyalty for which we ought to be devoutly thankful.

to every woman in the capital. The figures according to a census carried out by the police are 637,881 male and 294,856 female—a total of 932,737.

A suggestion. What purports to be inside information has been given out to the effect that instructions have been conveyed to the Chinese delegates in Paris from the Peking Government, which have practically muzzled them, the suggestion being that it is done in accordance with Japanese wishes. Such a charge is very serious, but I cannot get it confirmed, my sources of information, which are also official, emphatically declaring that no such instructions were given by the Peking Government. Most people would regard the long communication issued by the Chinese delegation in Paris, and issued locally by Reuters, as a refutation of any such charge, but as well-informed ones dismiss this important document as intended for Paris consumption, an explanation which is no explanation. I understand that the instructions given in the first instance to the Chinese Peace delegates have in no sense been changed, and to act as seemed best according to their judgment.

PARLIAMENTARY PROBLEMS.

Members of Parliament are giving much thought to the problem of Constitution drafting. At a dinner given the other night by Wang I-tang, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the subject was lengthily discussed, and opinion seemed to be that each Parliament should prepare its own draft Constitution and should dissolve itself. It is too much to expect that lofty patriotism will distinguish so many parliamentarians. Nevertheless, it is the obvious solution of the difficulty.

A STARTLING REPORT.

The flocking of ex-M.P.'s to Peking has given rise to the startling report that these gentlemen are working in association with Feng Kuo-chang and Hsiao Hsiang for the establishment of a new Government at Nanking. The former is to be elected President; Li Chun, Vice-President; Tang Shao-yi, Premier; Hsiao Hsiang, Minister of Communications; Chu Chien, Minister of Finance; and in short, a coalition cabinet. The project is not a new one. All that can safely be said is that there may be something in it.

A HUMAN DOCUMENT.

FROM AN ENGLISHMAN TO A GERMAN LADY.

My dear — Do you remember how in the summer of 1903 I came to see you and your parents in Frankfurt? I had only met you twice and I came as a very young man to propose marriage. You were then a British subject, and your father refused to be tricked by Bismarck into losing his nationality and was publicly held up as an example by the Kaiser to Germans who had naturalised themselves in Great Britain. I arrived to find you already betrothed to a German professor whose abilities I have always admired. And then—I never saw you again till a few months before the war, when I spent a delightful period of 24 hours with you and your family in Prussia.

You apologised for Prussian manners, which I found surprising after many little tours in South Germany and one in Russia. You explained that though you sympathised with me as a freethinker, you had had to have your children baptised (which I had not), because if the German ceased to believe in God he would not believe in the Kaiser, and you did not exactly know what to say when I asked you why the German should believe in the Kaiser.

Then I got to know and love your eldest son, aged 11; I have no sons, though I always wanted one, and there was a cheerful correspondence between me and him and a more academic correspondence with your husband on certain antiquarian interests we had in common. He asked me to subscribe to Kant's tomb, and I said I would do it when there was a memorial of Heine in Germany.

The war broke out. Your husband did great service to his country. Your brother enlisted in the British Army. Your father was killed and died here; but before his death we had long talks. He told me then that when peace was declared he would return to these Germans, whose conduct he detested, and spend the rest of his life trying to promote international decency.

You were always cosmopolitan and believed in a cosmopolitan ideal. Despite the censorship we corresponded during the war. You deplored the folly of the Germans, though you thought the war was a "historical necessity." I forbore from quoting the text about "him from whom the offence first cometh." For indeed I thought that more might have been done by my own countrymen to indicate that we were ready to fight in the last resort.

How, if ever, can we meet! At least one of your children is dead as the result of the blockade, and I have lost at least six very intimate friends. Your son is a German, who will always associate Englishmen with a period which must have embittered all his adolescent memories. My own family, threatened repeatedly by brutal air-raids, which destroyed my office and slightly mutilated my home, will not find it easy in the future to make any allowances for the diabolical means by which the German Government poisoned the mind of the German citizen. Your family will have suffered more and will still be suffering when my country (once yours) will have recovered its balance.

After all, we may never meet, and that may preserve the perfect memory I now have of you and yours. And that memory will help me to think internationally. You were caught up into the German system through no fault of yours or mine. I do not see how you could have avoided it. I should like to think that your grandchildren and mine could meet, even if our children do not; and with that feeling I can work very hard towards an international understanding. But never forget that, much as all the world has suffered, I feel the fate of France more keenly than that of any other country except, perhaps, Belgium, and I am sure you do also. I know, at any rate, that I have never been able to speak French with your mastery of the language. Nor have I really your deep love of humanity. Recently I have been disposed to think that monkeys have a certain superiority, if only because they have not invented our weapons of destruction.

Nevertheless my adoration of you has survived the lapse of nearly twenty years and even this horrible war. And though we may never meet again, it will at least help me to work in the right direction.—Yours always,

[The above is a genuine letter written by a distinguished Englishman, but not sent, for reasons into which we cannot enter. We publish it without comment as a Human Document, for which purpose it was confided to us.—Ed., S.E.]

SALVING BARBED WIRE.

WONDERFUL MACHINE PULLS IT OUT OF THE GROUND.

"There must be at least 100,000 tons of barbed wire buried in our own lines in France alone," said Colonel Stanley Smith, of the War Office Salvage Committee, to a Daily Chronicle representative recently. "We hope to recover practically the lot."

The task of salvaging barbed wire was found impossible. The Salvage Committee determined a machine which absorbs the buried wire as nearly as a vacuum cleaner absorbs dust. The machine was recently sent to France in charge of two officers of the committee, whose report came to hand recently, with an order for 40 more wire cleaners.

One battery and trailer carries the whole of the plant, which works on the most unobtrusive ground. A wire rope with a number of hooks is worked by a winch. As the barbed wire is drawn up it passes through two rows of rollers, and the salvaged wire appears in blocks from a foot to 18 inches square and weighing from 70 to 80 lbs. For smelting it sells for 2s a ton.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR G. H. WAKEMAN, V.D., OFFICiating ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

Capt. D. Landale is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.
No. 338 Pte. C. H. Parkinson, "A" Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.
No. 342 Pte. F. E. Joseland, "A" Co. (formerly attached to Hongkong Police Reserve), is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated May 1st, 1919.
The leave granted to No. 893 Pte. W. T. Watts Evans having expired, he is struck off the strength of the Corps from May 1st, 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant R. Hall to be Captain in the Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from May 1st, 1919.

POSTING.

Capt. E. Evan-Jones is posted to the Signalling Section, in command, dated May 1st, 1919. He will also act as Officer Commanding "B" Co., until further notice.

LEAVE.

Lee, Corp. H. E. Goldsmith, Signalling Section, is granted 10 months' leave, from May 29th, 1919.

Pte. M. D. Fuller, "A" Co., is granted 9 months' leave, from May 5th, 1919.

Pte. A. B. Stewart, Machine-gun Co., is granted 6 weeks' leave, from May 15th, 1919.

Gnr. A. W. P. Spiers, Artillery Co., is granted 12 months' leave, from May 5th, 1919.

DRESS.

Helmets will be worn at all parades on and after May 1st.

EQUIPMENT BOARD.

The Board will sit at Headquarters from 5.30 to 6 p.m. on the following dates:—

Monday, May 5th.

Friday, May 16th.

Monday, May 20th.

Friday, June 6th.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

Reference Corps Order No. 4 dated January 10th, 1919, a lecture will be given by the Adjutant at Headquarters, on Wednesday, May 7th, at 6 p.m.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY MAJOR G. H. WAKEMAN, V.D.

Monday, May 5th:—

5.30 a.m. Left Half Co. Parade at Headquarters (all members to attend). Inspection of arms, ammunition and equipment. Full marching order (helmet, shorts and puttees, but no overcoat or mess tin).

Tuesday, May 6th:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Parade at Headquarters (all members to attend). Inspection of arms, ammunition and equipment. Full marching order (helmet, shorts and puttees, but no overcoat or mess tin).

The result of the Barker Cap rifle competition between Half Companies, held on 27th ultimo, is Right Half 578 and Left Half 598 points, the latter thus winning by 8 points.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. HALL.

P.E.L. INSTRUMENT CLASS FOR RECRUITS.

Recruits will attend for P.E.L. Instruction under B.E. Staff Sergeants at Belcher's at 9 p.m., on Wednesday, May 7th.

Officer on duty—2nd-Lieut. Blackburn.

INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES FOR OFFICERS AND N.C.O.'S.

These Tuesday classes are discontinued from this week.

INFANTRY INSTRUCTION.

Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Sections will parade at Wellington Barracks, and No. 3 Section at Tai Kok Dockeyard, for Infantry Instruction, at 5.30 p.m., on Friday, May 9th. Dress, drill order (shorts and puttees).

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR G. H. WAKEMAN, V.D.

Monday, May 5th:—

5.15 p.m. "A" Co., No. 4 Platoon, at Headquarters. T.E.T. Rifle, belt, pouches and dummy cartridges to be carried.

Tuesday, May 6th:—

5.15 p.m. "A" Co., No. 9 Platoon, at Headquarters. T.E.T. Rifle, belt, pouches and dummy cartridges to be carried, as detailed by O.C. Platoon.

Thursday, May 8th:—

5.15 p.m. "A" Co., No. 3 Platoon, at Headquarters. T.E.T. Rifle, belt, pouches and dummy cartridges to be carried.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, May 6th:—

5.15 p.m. At Headquarters. T.E.T. Rifle, belt, pouches and dummy cartridges to be carried.

G. E. Stewart, Capt., Adjutant, A.K.D.C.

Hongkong May 2nd, 1919.

A BRITISH MOTHER.

The Bishop of Chelmsford, speaking at the Church of St. Paul, Fishergate, at a memorial service for nearly 500 members of the staff of the London County and Westminster and Parr's Bond, Ltd., who have fallen in the war, told the story of a brave Bethel-born woman who had lost her son. The lad was in a British submarine, which saved a liner by coming between it and an enemy submarine, and receiving the torpedo intended for the liner. The British submarine was destroyed, all on board perishing. The mother of the Bethel-born boy, on being interviewed, said: "Was it not a good thing that the torpedo struck the submarine and not the liner?" "But," said the interviewer, "your boy was in the submarine." "Yes, but you see," replied the mother, "if it had struck the liner there would be a thousand women like me."

HONGKONG POLICE CRICKET CLUB.

OPENING OF NEW PAVILION.
AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.

At Happy Valley, yesterday, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.) formally opened the new Hongkong Police Cricket Club pavilion in the presence of a fairly large gathering of spectators. The new pavilion was guilely decorated with flags and bunting.

Among those present were Sir William Rees-Davies, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe and Mrs. Wolfe, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham and Mrs. Chatham, the Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Messrs. T. L. Perkins, J. W. Franks, T. F. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. King, Chief Inspector Kerr, and the Inspectors and Sergeants of the Force with their wives and families.

The Hon. Mr. Wolfe, C.S.P., addressing the gathering, said that before asking His Excellency to declare the new Club-house open he thought perhaps it would be interesting, both to His Excellency and to others present who were not old members of the Club, to hear something about the history of the Police Club. The Club, in the form in somewhat as it was to-day, was originated, in the year 1904. Before that time, there was the Police Cricket team and there was also, he knew as he had seen it, tennis, which was carried on under somewhat difficult conditions in the compound of the Central Police Station. In 1904 a gentleman, whom he was glad to see there that evening, Mr. Hallifax, approached the then committee and suggested to them that it might be possible to obtain a ground, if the Committee and the members wished it. The matter was gone into by a meeting which was called for the purpose, and he believed it was unanimously passed that a Club ground should be asked for and that premises suitable to the means of the Club should be erected. Those proposals were carried out; a piece of ground was allotted to the Club, and in the following year, a match was put up for the use of the members. The Club at the time consisted of a cricket club and also a bowling club. The sum of \$750, which was subscribed by members, was spent in laying out the ground for bowls and cricket. At the end of the first year, owing to the rather heavy cost of starting the organisation, the Club was in financial difficulties, and he had been specially asked to state, that, thanks to the generosity of the originator of the scheme, the deficit was made good. The League Bowling Cup was won by the Police in 1906 and to show the gentleman that the Police had not forgotten the help he had rendered during the Club's financial difficulties in 1906, they presented the cup to him. The Club had had its ups and downs. In September, 1908, the big typhoon swept away the match which had to be rebuilt at the expense of the members. Again in 1908, two years later, the shed was blown away, and once more had to be rebuilt. To mark back one year, in 1907, the Police cricket team were second in the cricket league, and he believed that was the nearest the Police had ever come to winning the league. He had no doubt, however, that with the splendid premises they had now, the Police would succeed, when the man came back from the front, in carrying off the shield. (Applause.) He would pass over the next six years which were not marked by anything special and say a few words in connection with the last four years. The Club, like other clubs, had suffered a great deal owing to the exigencies of war, which had reduced the number of members and had made it impossible for the Police to put a cricket team into the field. In January, 1918, the match was examined and it was found to be in a very bad state of repair. An estimate was called for and it was found that a new match would cost \$1,200. The Committee then appealed to the Government and asked them if they could assist, as subscriptions, partly through the absence of members, had decreased very much. The Government spontaneously offered a Club house to the members of the Police. The Club house was, the one they saw that day and he thanked His Excellency—in addition to thanking Sir Henry May who had actually sanctioned the scheme—for seeing the scheme carried through, and carried through, in fact, on a somewhat more liberal scale than that for which His Excellency Sir Henry May had allowed. (Applause.)

His Excellency, during the course of a short speech, said that he felt it an honour to have been asked to come there that day to open that fine building which

was to be the headquarters of the Police Recreation Club. The building, as Mr. Wolfe had told them, was sanctioned by Sir Henry May and they could only regret—he did personally and he thought they all did—that Sir Henry May was not there to perform the opening ceremony. He knew it gave Sir Henry May great pleasure to sanction the expenditure of a considerable sum in providing a really good and permanent club with such embellishments of architecture, as would be a credit to Happy Valley. He thought that they might regard it as one of the last of Sir Henry's acts as Governor of the Colony, and he hoped that in the main portion of the building there would be recorded on the wall that fact. Sir Henry May was so long connected with the Police Force and took such a deep interest in its welfare until the time of his departure from the Colony that he thought they would be glad to show their appreciation of his help by placing a record of his association with the Club in a prominent place in the building. (Applause.) Mr. Wolfe had described to them the vicissitudes through which the Police Recreation Club had passed, but with the new building, and with the ground in front of it, which, by the kind help of the Public Works Department, had been brought thoroughly up to date, there would be no excuse if the members of the Club, from next year onwards, did not take a prominent place in athletic sports. (Applause.) He had no reason to believe that among the new members, who had embarked, or were about to embark, on the voyage for Hongkong, there would be a fast bowler with an off-break, a googly bowler, or a batsman of outstanding ability, but it was not possible to conceive there would not be some good cricketers coming. They had played in League Cricket in the past, and so in the future, he wished to say that he would present the cricket material which was necessary for a properly equipped cricket team. (Applause.) The bowling green and pitch he hoped would be laid out this summer. The further limits of the ground would be marked in a substantial way with ropes, and he did not think the large crowds visiting the football matches would give as much trouble then as they had done in the past. (Applause.) In conclusion, he expressed the hope that, with the fine building, an enthusiastic Committee, and a large body of members, the Police Recreation Club was about to embark upon a most successful career. He handed over that building to the Captain Superintendent of Police, and the Committee of the Police Recreation Club on behalf of the Government with the greatest pleasure. (Applause.)

Mr. Wolfe proposed, on behalf of the Committee, and the members of the Police Force, a very hearty vote of thanks to the Government, as represented by His Excellency, for their very fine gift. He then asked His Excellency to accept the key from the members of the Club and to declare the building open.

A silver key bearing the letters "P.R.C., H.K." was handed to His Excellency who remarked that he would always keep it among his possessions as a memento of that day's ceremony.

The door of the pavilion was unlocked, and H.E. then formally declared the Club open. Inside the building refreshments were served.

The entrance to the club house is from Morrison Hill Road. On the right, upon entering, is a well-appointed and comfortable little room reserved for the lady visitors of the club. On the other side there is a spacious hall including the bar. A broad verandah runs the whole length of the front of the building. A cement bridge with iron supports spans the nullah and leads to the tennis courts, bowling green and cricket pitch. The Club house also contains a well-fitted dressing room and adequate bath-room accommodation. The servants' quarters are in a smaller building on the left of the club house.

"NORTHCLIFFE A MENACE."

Northcliffe's retirement from the management of the London Times is an event of international importance, even if we do not agree with Mr. George Harvey's high appraisal of Lord Northcliffe's services to Britain and to the Cause during the War. While this dynamic power, paper proprietor may have done signal patriotic service during the period of world crisis, we yet regard with dislike and fear the power he exercised by means of his string of publications. Superior as he may be in a hundred ways to Hearst, his ownership of so many mediums of publicity constitutes a danger to the development of the democratic idea in Britain and in the world at large. Hearst is a pestilence, Northcliffe is a menace. *Mining and Scientific Press.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DEAN OF LINCOLN'S DISBELIEF.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

Sir,—I am much obliged to your correspondent "John Kestrel" for his letter appearing in your issue of the 2nd inst.

It is not right that I should take notice of correspondents who hide themselves behind *nomina de plume*, so, in future, I hope "John Kestrel" will play the game and come out into the open. If he is afraid to do so, I hope he will not blame me for ignoring him.

I gladly welcome honest criticism when it is made in the interests of Religion and Science, as it is the only way to bring out the truth, and, consequently, I shall always be glad to meet "John Kestrel" in fair and open discussion.

All my discoveries and findings are supported by historical, geological and scientific facts, and, to be fair and just, I only ask that they be disproved by facts, as I do not believe in theory.

"John Kestrel" has made a very great mistake when he believes that my reference to the "Noah" of Chinese History refers to Emperor Yu of the Hsia Dynasty.

It "John Kestrel" will go to the trouble of carefully studying the English and Chinese editions of my book and Ancient Chinese History he will find that "Nu Wo" is the real Noah of Chinese History and not Emperor Yu.

"John Kestrel" is quite right when he says in reference to the "Deluge" of Yu Huang's times:—"The 'Deluge' of China (Yu Huang's time) was nothing more than a gigantic flood of the territory then under Shun Huang, Yu's predecessor."

Now, if "John Kestrel" will carefully study ancient Chinese History, as untravelled and explained by me in my book and pamphlets, he will find that "Nu Wo" was the Noah of Genesis, and that the "Deluge" recorded in his times was the flood of the Bible.

Perhaps it will interest "John Kestrel" to know that the subject of this correspondence has occupied the leisure hours of the best thirty years of my life, and, therefore, I mean what I write.

I disbelieve the historical truth of the Bible story of the flood in the early days of any life owing to the absence of geological and scientific proofs, and it was this disbelief which caused me to think and study, resulting in the discoveries which I have made.

It is not necessary for me to deal with "John Kestrel's" sarcastic remarks about "great geologists and scientists, etc." Yours truly,

TSE TSAN TAI

Hong Kong, May 2nd, 1919.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.
FORTUNE-TELLER CONSULTED.

A poor Chinese woman lost her daughter, aged 7 years, and in her distress went to consult a fortune-teller, who informed her that the child had been taken to Sunning by some evil-doers. The mother immediately proceeded to the place but found no trace of her child. She then informed the West Point Police, who made careful inquiries, as a result of which a man and woman were arrested in Yuenai and charged before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistracy, yesterday.

It appeared that the girl was attracted to the defendants by their sweets. Mr. J. M. Hall, who appeared for the woman, asked for bail.

Inspector Macdonald objected to bail being granted to the first defendant, and suggested \$1,000 for the second.

Mr. Hall protested that the sum was excessive.

Mr. Orme, however, considered that Inspector Macdonald's suggestion was reasonable, and remanded the case on those terms.

CONVINCED AGAINST HIS WILL.

A Chinese stole a fowl and had the misfortune to be arrested by the Police. He was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme and when confronted with the statement that he had been sentenced ten years ago for a larceny, he emphatically denied the assertion. The Police portrait gallery, however, contained his photograph, together with his biography, and this was shown to him. Defendant then recalled that he had once been an inmate of Victoria Gaol. Mr. Orme sentenced him to a month's hard labour.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON TWO PARSEES.

CHINESE SERVANTS ABSCOND.

In the early hours of yesterday morning a murderous assault was made on two Parsees—B. Tavadia, aged 39, and I. Langdana, aged 38—both of 22, Peel Street. Their assailants were two male Chinese servants.

It is alleged that while the two injured men were asleep the servants attacked them with hammers, inflicting very serious injuries to the head. The Police were apprised of the assault and removed the victims to the Government Civil Hospital, where they are lying in a critical condition. The reason for the assault is obscure. It is believed that it was a case of revenge as nothing was stolen from the house. The two assailants absconded, and have not been arrested as yet, though the Police are carefully watching the various river boats.

EMBROZZLEMENT

CO-PARTNER FALSIFIES ACCOUNTS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, a Chinese pleaded guilty to embezzlement.

The defendant was a co-partner in the Wah Cheong Leong firm, Jerrois Street, and was in charge of the account books. Seizing an opportunity during the absence of the manager, he falsified the accounts to the tune of over \$350. He is also stated to have received certain moneys, amounting to about \$400, on behalf of the firm, and appropriating them to his own use. He then disappeared, but was arrested by Sergeant Field.

Defendant expressed sorrow at his lapse.

Mr. Lindell remanded the case, fixing bail at \$1,000.

ARMED ROBBERIES AT HUNG HONG.

ATTACK DEFENCELESS WOMEN.

An armed robbery took place on Thursday night at Hung Hong.

It appears that several robbers, armed with revolvers and daggers, entered a draughtsman's matched in No. 2 Railway Yard, by breaking the bars of a window, and, after intimidating some women and children, stole jewellery, money, and clothing to the value of \$900. They then made their escape.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

N.C.C. v. R.G.A.

In this League match to be played to-day at Kowloon, at 3.15 p.m., the home team will be composed of—J. H. Mead, D. J. Goodall, C. P. James, C. J. Stapleton, H. Overy, R. Pestonji, A. de Sousa, L. J. Blackburn, H. H. Taylor, J. L. Birrell and K. R. Macaskill.

IF GERMANY HAD WON.

1914 CONDITIONS OF PEACE FOR FRANCE.

The following are the terms which Count Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador to Washington, made known in 1914 as those which Germany, who then thought herself victorious, proposed to impose eventually on France. The terms, which are ten in number, are as follows:—

Cession of all French colonies.

Cession of the north-eastern regions of France.

An indemnity of ten milliards.

The suspension for 25 years of all duty upon exportation of German goods into France, Germany reserving to herself the right to fix the tariffs for French products imported into Germany.

France to renounce obligatory military service for a period of 25 years.

Restoration of all French fortresses.

Restoration by France to Germany of 3,000,000 rifles, 200 guns, and 4,000 horses.

Special rights to be accorded to all German patents in France.

Renunciation by France of all alliances with Russia and Great Britain.

Adhesion by France to an alliance with Germany for a period of 25 years.

CIGARS FOR CAMELS

A STIMULATING AND REFRESHING EFFECT.

Soldiers from the East are telling some curious stories in London of camels' love for tobacco.

Dromedaries and camels are passionately addicted to the weed, and can be made to do almost anything under its influence. The driver carries a triangular piece of wood, which is pierced at one point like a cigar holder. This is inserted in the beast's mouth, the cigar being then lit and pressed into the hole. The camel immediately closes its eyes and puffs away through its "mouth" and nostrils till the cigar is entirely consumed. It seems thoroughly to enjoy the experience.

Furthermore, the nicotine appears to exercise a stimulating and refreshing effect upon the animal, so that though ready to all appearance to drop from fatigue before its smoke, it will plod on for many miles after it.

Health's
Doorway

PURE CEREAL foods make
healthy, happy children
because—

They supply the rich gluten and phosphates
required for bone and body building.

They are mildly laxative and keep the
system in normal condition.

QUAKER PUFFED WHEAT and RICE
YELLOW CORN MEAL.

FARINA. CRACKED WHEAT.
SMALL HOMINY.

in tins 50 cents each.

ROLLED OATS 45 cents per packet.

GRAPE NUTS.
in tins 30 cents each.

PEARL BARLEY 25 cents per lb.

PATENT GROATS 50 cents per tin.

SEMOLINA 45 " " "

ARROW ROOT 40 " " "

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE

where the best pictures are always shown first.

Starts 9.15 p.m.

May, 3rd, and 4th.

The final Episode of

THE HOUSE OF HATE.

Episode 20 following "OLD GLORY." To-night sees the closing of this great serial. It has been the greatest success since the first time Pearl came on the screen in "ELAINE."

Sunday Matinee, May 4th, at 6 p.m.

THE LAW OF THE RANGE.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES.

AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE.

AGENTS WANTED!!!

Special price for wholesalers and retailers.

Please apply:—

CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.

Manufacturers of the well known

"Poppy Brand."

Office:—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2292.

Manufacture:—12/13, ARBYE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. 1322.

Hongkong, March 3rd, 1918.

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

We have now a complete stock of

BATHING COSTUMES.

A. S. A. STYLES.

IN SMART

COLOURINGS AND WHITE.

BATH GOWNS

TOWELS

TURKISH, HUCKABACK AND LINEN.

RELIABLE QUALITIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

DURING the absence of the Hon. Mr. P. H. HUYKAMP from the Colony Mr. WALTER MINCLAIR will be in charge of our business in Hongkong and South China. REISS & Co. [118]
Hongkong, May 3rd, 1919.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, MAY 13TH, at 4 P.M. in the CHAMBER ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, 3, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, for the purpose of nominating a Representative of the Chamber to serve on the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. P. H. HUYKAMP.

Notice in writing of the names of candidates and of their proposer and second to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the General Meeting.

By Order, E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary. [119]
Hongkong, May 2nd, 1919.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED, intends at an early date to apply to the Legislative Council of Hongkong for a Bill empowering it to convert its Silver Capital into Gold.

A copy of the proposed Bill is hereunder published.

Dated the 2nd day of May, 1919,
JOHNSON STOKES AND MASTER,
Solicitors
THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

A BILL

introduced

An Ordinance to authorize the Bank of Canton, Limited, to convert its silver capital into gold.

Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited "The Bank of Canton, Limited, Ordinance, 1919."

2. In this Ordinance "The Bank of Canton" means THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

3. The Company may at any time convert any time by special resolution into gold its silver capital as follows:—

(a) The conversion shall take effect upon such special resolution being confirmed. Any such conversion may be into such form of gold currency and at such rate of exchange and upon such terms and conditions as may be sanctioned by the special resolution effecting the conversion.

4. Upon the filing of any such special resolution as in this Ordinance referred to in Section 3 of this Ordinance, the Registrar of Companies shall issue a fresh certificate of incorporation of the Company showing the capital of the Company as affected by such conversion. Such fresh certificate shall take the place of the original certificate of incorporation of the Company and shall be the certificate of incorporation of the Company.

5. Nothing in this Ordinance shall affect or be deemed to affect the right of the King, His Majesty or His Majesty's heirs and assigns, or of any body politic or corporate or of any other person excepting as are mentioned in this Ordinance and those claiming under them.

6. This Ordinance shall not come into operation until His Majesty's pleasure shall have been signified by a Government notification of non-dissolution published in the Gazette.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED, was incorporated in 1912, under the Companies Ordinance (1911), and is registered office situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong. Among the objects set out in Clause of the Memorandum of Association are:—

(1) To establish and carry on the business of Bankers in all its branches and departments in Hongkong, in China or in any other parts of the world, as may from time to time be determined.

(2) To obtain any act or decree of the Imperial Parliament, any colonial Parliament, or of any Foreign Government, legislative assembly or council, or of other proper authority at home or abroad for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for dissolving the Company, and re-incorporating its members as a new Company, or for effecting any modification in the Company's constitution or for enlarging the powers of the Company under this Memorandum of Association whether such powers be cognate to the powers granted hereby or not.

(3) To take or incur in taking all such steps and proceedings as may seem best calculated to uphold and support the credit of the Company and to obtain and justify public confidence and to secure or minimise financial disturbances which might affect the Company.

The Capital of the Company is \$2,000,000 Hongkong Currency and regulations as to increasing it are contained in Art. 14 of the Articles of Association. This Capital has now been almost fully issued and paid up and it is intended to increase it. It will be an advantage to the Company if its capital is established by conversion from silver into gold, especially as it is expected that a large proportion of the new subscriptions will come from "gold" countries.

Moreover the Bank always has to keep a large amount of money in "gold" countries for the purpose of its exchange transactions. The first clause of the Bill follows the precedent of Ordinance No. 4 of 1906. Clause 6 is rendered necessary by Art. XXVI (4) of the Royal Instructions of the 14th February, 1917.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE CLOSING CRUISE will be held on SATURDAY, MAY 10TH. Tea will be served on the lawn during the afternoon and the attendance of Members and Friends is requested from 2 P.M. onwards. PRIZES for the SEASON will be presented at 4.30 P.M.

H. S. ROUSE,

Hon. Secretary,
Sailing Committee. [791]

NOTICE

NORTH POINT PUBLIC BATHING BEACH.

THIS BEACH is now OPEN for the use of the General Public. The accommodation is free with the exception of the reserved portion for which a charge of Ten Cents per person is made. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform are admitted free to the reserved enclosure.

KENNEDY TOWN PUBLIC BATHING BEACH.

This BEACH is now OPEN for the use of the General Public. For accommodation is free. W. CHATHAM, Director of Public Works. Public Works Department. Hongkong, May 2nd, 1919. [780]

NOTICE

WE have authorised Mr. JOHN JOHNSTONE PATTERSON to Sign for the Company "per Procurator" from this date. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, May 1st, 1919. [698]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, Commercial Road, HONGKONG, on SATURDAY, MAY 17TH, 1919, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1919, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd May, to the 17th May, 1919, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, April 28th, 1919. [690]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 104, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 21ST, 1919, at 11.30 A.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th May to the 21st May, both days inclusive.

Immediately after the above mentioned Meeting the General Agents in pursuance of Article 17 of the Company's Articles of Association will close the books of the Company for the purpose of ascertaining the names of the shareholders entitled to receive dividends.

Should these shareholders be obtained the Transfer Books and Register of Members will be closed for an additional 14 days, i.e., until and including the 4th June, 1919.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, April 3rd, 1919. [705]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On

WEDNESDAY,

the 7th day of May, 1919, at 2 o'clock P.M.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, SITUATE AT

No. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK, HONGKONG.

With the furniture therein IN ONE LOT

At their Auction Rooms in Des Voeux Road, Central.

The property, which has been newly done up inside and out, is fitted throughout with Electric Light, and can be occupied at any time.

The property consists of the pieces or parcels of ground situate at the Peak, Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as SECTION "C" OF RURAL BUILDING LOT 18 and SECTION "B" OF RURAL BUILDING LOT 80 with the messuage and tenement thereon known as No. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW (and as No. 24 Peak) held for the respective residues of two terms of 75 years, each created therein by two Crown Leases, dated respectively the 31st December 1883 and the 4th May 1883, together with the furniture therein.

Area—5,700 square feet or thereabouts. Crown Rent—\$5.00 per annum. The property is subject to and has the benefit of the right of way along the front of Mountain View Terrace.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be had from

Messrs. DENNIS & BOWLEY,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central,
Vendor's Solicitors,
or from

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers. [680]

AUCTIONS

A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2331.

HAVING been Favoured with instructions from the The Concerned, to sell by Public Auction at his Sales Room TO-DAY (SATURDAY) May 3rd, 1919, at NOON.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Situate at No. 79, Wan Hai Road, Section A Inland Lot 553.

The property is held under a Crown Lease having 940 years unexpired term. Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Auctioneer.

Terms:—50% deposit to be paid immediately on the fall of the hammer. Hongkong, April 25th, 1919. (284)

A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

FAVOURD with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, May 5th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,

Comprising:—Blackwood Furniture, Teakwood Mirror-dresser, Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Clocks, Carpets, Rugs, Easy Chairs, Overmantels, Dining and Card Tables, Single and Double Bedsteads, Curtains, Brass Figures, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Glass and Crockery Ware, Vases, Bowls, Electric Fans, Typewriters, Piano and a lot of Sundries.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, May 2nd, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2331.

FAVOURD with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, May 6th, 1919, at NOON, at Kwong Yu Chen, No. 304, Queen's Road West, about 300 piculs.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, May 2nd, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2331.

HAVING been Favoured with instructions from the Concerned and will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 7th, 1919, at No. 13, Cameron Road, KOWLOON.

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS OF BEAUTIFUL HOME,

consisting of:—Brass Bedstead, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobe, Dressing table, Couch, Arm-chairs, Carpets, Tables, Pictures, Overmantels, Glass and Crockery Ware, Knives, Forks, spoons, Blackwood tables, Brassware, and Sundries.

Also:—1 Piano by John Broadwood and Sons, London (in good condition). 1 Phonograph by Pathé—new. 10 Records and 1 cabinet. Terms:—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, May 3rd, 1919.

G. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR, THE GOVERNMENT OF ONE HUNDRED LAND, at Yau-mai, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a JUDGMENT to be made by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Lands, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot, Boundary, Locality, Contents, and other particulars.

1. 72, 72, 50, 50, 2,000, 2,000, 1908

2. 72, 72, 50, 50, 2,000, 2,000, 1908

3. 72, 72, 50, 50, 2,000, 2,000, 1908

4. 72, 72, 50, 50, 2,000, 2,000, 1908

5. 72, 72, 50, 50, 2,000, 2,000, 1908

6. 72, 72, 50, 50, 2,000, 2,000, 1908

7. 72, 72, 50, 50, 2,000, 2,000, 1908

8. 72, 72, 50, 50, 2,000, 2,000, 1908

9. 72, 72, 50, 50, 2,000, 2,000, 1908

10. 72, 72, 50, 50, 2,000, 2,000, 1908

11. 72, 72, 50, 50, 2,000, 2,000, 1908

12. 72, 72, 50, 50, 2,000, 2,000, 1908

INTIMATION

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A CONSIGNMENT

OF

SIR ROBERT BURNETT

& CO'S

GIN

OLD TOM

AND

DRY.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 618.

BIRTH.

Castro.—At No. 4, Seymour Terrace, Hongkong, on May 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Castro, a son. (Shanghai and Lisbon papers please copy.) [716]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, G. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 2ND, 1919.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

It is satisfactory to learn that the preliminaries of the Peace Treaty are expected to be signed by the middle of the month. During the past few days there has seemed to be a risk that all the negotiations and conferences held since the Armistice would be brought to naught owing to disagreement among the Powers regarding the advantages each was to obtain. The great ideals of President Wilson have been approved in principle, but apparently there is great reluctance to make any real sacrifice on their behalf. Each nation will strenuously support the League of Nations when its own individual claims have been satisfied, and it becomes increasingly evident that these claims cannot be satisfied in their entirety if the principles of the League are to be rigorously applied. Italy wants Fiume, as promised by the Pact of London, despite the claims of the new States which have been formed. Secret treaties may have been necessary in the crisis of the war, when the one great question was how to prevent the German hordes from overrunning Europe. It may have been expedient then for the great Powers to cut up the world in slices and to distribute it piecemeal in order to secure needed allies, but the aftermath shows how inimical to good relationship secret understandings are apt to prove. President Wilson, who had nothing to do with drawing up the Pact of London, refuses to recognise it. He argues that circumstances have made it out-of-date, and Great Britain and France are in the quandary of being unable to enforce its clauses without some injustice to other peoples who are now clamouring for the right to live in the newer and better world which is to be evolved out of the

welter of destruction. Italy threatened to withdraw from the Peace Conference unless her rights were admitted, and, although such a course of action on her part might not have any appreciable effect on the situation at the moment, it would unquestionably engender those feelings of discontent and distrust which it is the great aim of the Conference to eliminate. Japan has adopted a very similar attitude with, perhaps, less reason. Tsingtau is demanded as the first payment for her war sacrifices, and, that being conceded, she is ready to recognise a League of Nations on the understanding that there shall be no discrimination of any kind between races. If Japan were willing to give as well as to ask one would be more impressed with her sincerity. As we pointed out recently, however, in dealing with the unrest in Korea, Japan is anxious to place herself upon an equality with all the nations of the West but displays no great desire to permit those whom she might regard as subject races to claim equality with herself. Even in America opposition to the League is crystallising for fear that the Republic may be called upon to make some sacrifice of sovereignty in order to secure those ideals of which her President is the chief exponent. Mr. Wilson, it must be admitted, is sincere, and declares that the United States should be ready to adopt such a course "for the world's good." Many think with him, but by no means all. The heart of mankind has not yet been purged sufficiently of the love of power willingly to visualise the world as a whole and to regard the nations which inhabit it as something akin to one great brotherhood. Many unsatisfactory compromises will, doubtless, be necessary, and these will probably lead to interminable discussions, and, possibly, to future trouble. Something, however, will have been accomplished if the nations can agree upon a *modus vivendi* as a commencement, and leave the outstanding questions to be settled in God's good time by the growing sense of the great masses of people who, surely, have learned that war can bring nothing in its train but suffering and disillusionment. Recent cables encourage the hope that the grave problem of Central Europe is to be settled now. When Germany signs the peace terms, as she will be bound to do before the month is out, the path she will have to pursue will, at any rate, be made clear, and a direct step will have been taken towards preventing some seventy or eighty millions of people from drifting into famine and ruin. That serious menace to the world's future will have been avoided, and those who do not bother themselves over much with dreams will feel a considerable lightening of the burden of anxiety which has pressed heavily upon them whilst the days passed and nothing definite seemed to emerge from the discussions at the Paris Conference.

The Rev. Dr. J. T. Imai, Principal of the Central Theological College, Tokyo, is now spending a few days in the Colony. He will conduct a Communion Service in Japanese in the Bishop's Chapel at St. Paul's College to-morrow morning.

While attempting to cross the road in Kennedy Town on Thursday morning a Chinese boat-woman, aged 23, was knocked down by motor-car No. 174. She sustained injuries to her head and one foot, and was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

The Bishop of Victoria (Hongkong) will to-morrow (Sunday) hold a confirmation and preach at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, at 11 a.m., and preach at St. John's Cathedral at 6 p.m. All seats are free at the Cathedral Sunday evening service.

A general meeting of members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on Tuesday, May 13th, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of nominating a representative of the Chamber to serve on the Legislative Council during the absence of the Hon. Mr. P. H. HUYKAMP.

The closing cruise of the season of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club will be held on Saturday, May 10th. Tea will be served on the lawn. The attendance of members and their friends is requested from 2 p.m. The prizes for the season will be presented at 4.30 p.m.

The wedding took place, at St. John's Cathedral, yesterday, of Mr. D. Reichelmann, of the Netherlands Trading Co., and Miss Clarice Roberts, nurse in the Government Civil Hospital and daughter of the late Mr. Roberts, of the Chinese Maritime Customs. The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle officiated. The Hongkong Dutch community were well represented at the Church. Dr. W. V. M. Koch gave away the bride.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, May 2nd.

A GERMAN TEACHER. The students of the Chung Tak (the Chinese and German) school requested the Civil Governor to grant the German teacher in the school exemption from deportation so that their education might not be interrupted. The Civil Governor refused the request.

A PUBLIC LOAN. The members of the Military Government have decided to float a public loan of 2 million dollars. The money is to be spent in reviving industries and in opening mines.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS. A meeting was held in the Canton Club in Shamen on April 29th to discuss what form the Peace celebrations should take. The chair was occupied by the British Consul-General, and more than 100 of the Allied residents were present. It was proposed by the American Consul, that two representatives should be appointed by each of the Allied nations to form a committee to consider what steps should be taken. The proposal was approved. It is said that representatives of the Military Government will serve on the committee.

THE FUTURE OF TSINGTAU AND SHANTUNG. In regard to the future of Tsingtau and the Shantung Province, the Chinese representatives have made known to the Paris Conference (1) the events that led to Tsingtau being ceded to Germany; (2) the unfairness of the Japanese occupation of the province of Shantung; (3) China's claim to Tsingtau; (4) the reasons that Tsingtau should be returned directly to China.

It is said that after these statements had been made to the Paris Conference the Allied representatives were inclined to view China's claims with favour.

Another message states that the Japanese will leave the Paris Conference if they are not given the interests asked for in Shantung and Tsingtau.

PEKING CABLE NEWS. The Peking Waichiao is informed that an international military and naval conference is to be held in London in June, and that representatives may be sent from China.

It is reported that British, French, and American forces have arrived in Mongolia.

—Fung Kuo-chang, the ex-President, has announced his unwillingness to be elected Vice-President.

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BAD BREATH.

THE TONGUE IS THE INDEX.

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LABOURS CHARTER. THE INTERNATIONAL SCHEME. AN INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

The International Labour Legislation Committee in Paris has fashioned the new International Charter of Labour and it is stated by Mr. Barnes that the British draft has been endorsed with but little alteration. If this is so, and the Peace Conference can make the charter operative throughout the civilised world, then we are on the eve of changes of a most remarkable character, which will bring about an industrial revolution in the more backward countries. The main proposals of the British draft charter which Mr. Barnes states has been endorsed are: (Children under 15 years of age shall not be employed in industrial occupations.)

Young persons between 15 and 18 years of age shall not be employed more than six hours a day, with a break of 15 hours at a maximum of four hours' work. At least two hours in technical and continuation classes shall be given to the young persons of both sexes daily between the hours of eight a.m. and six p.m. The employment of young persons shall be prohibited:

- (a) Between the hours of eight p.m. and six a.m.
- (b) On Sundays and holidays.
- (c) In especially unhealthy trades.
- (d) In mines below ground.

The hours of work shall not exceed eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week between eight p.m. and six a.m. shall be prohibited by law except so far as may be unavoidable for technical reasons or from the nature of the occupation. When night work is allowed it shall be paid for at a higher rate than day work. The Saturday half-holiday shall be introduced in all countries.

Workers shall be allowed a continuous weekly rest of at least thirty-six hours, taken from Saturday to Monday morning.

With a view to the protection of health and the prevention of accidents, the daily hours of work shall be reduced below eight hours in dangerous trades.

All laws of workers shall apply in principle to home industries. Social insurance laws shall be extended to home industries. Home work shall be prohibited in the case of work liable to give rise to serious injury to health. They shall not be employed after midnight on Saturday.

Where exceptions are necessary in certain occupations shall be allowed an equivalent half-holiday on another day of the week. Women shall not be employed at night. The employer shall not give women work to do at home after their regular day's work. Women shall not be employed in especially dangerous trades, which it is impossible to make healthy, nor in mines above or below ground.

Women shall not be allowed to work for ten weeks altogether before and after childbirth, six weeks of which shall be taken after the confinement. In every country the system of maternity insurance shall be introduced, providing compensation at least equal to the sickness insurance benefit payable in the country concerned. Women shall receive the same pay as men for the same job.

USE OF POISONOUS MATERIALS.
The use of poisonous materials shall be prohibited in all cases where it is possible to procure substitutes for them. An international schedule of industrial poisons which are to be prohibited shall be kept. The use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches and of white lead in painting and decorating work both indoor and outdoor shall be immediately prohibited.

Railway wagons of all countries must within five years be fitted with automatic couplers adaptable to all wagons.

In home industries it should be compulsory to give notice of all infectious diseases. Work in dwelling-places where there is infectious disease should be prohibited, suitable compensation being paid. It should be agreed that a compulsory list of all workers and employers in home industries should be kept and inspected, and that all workers should have wage-books. The medical inspection of any persons employed in home industries should be arranged, and also the inspection of dwelling houses. The workers shall have the right of free combination and association in all countries.

Any interference with the exercise of the right of combination and association shall be punished.

Every foreign worker shall have a right to the wages and conditions of work agreed to between the trade unions and employers of his trade. Where no such agreements exist, foreign workers shall have a right to the wages customary in the locality for their trade.

Emigration shall not be prohibited. Immigration shall not be prohibited in a general way. This rule shall not affect:

- (1) The right of any State to a strict immigration temporarily in a period of economic depression in order to protect the workers of that country as well as the foreign immigrant workers.
- (2) The right of any State to control immigration in order to protect the public health and to prohibit immigration for the time being.
- (3) The right of any State to require that the emigrant shall come up to a certain standard in reading and writing in his native language, so as to maintain the standard of popular education of the State in question to enable Labour regulations to be efficiently applied in the branches of industry in which immigrants are employed.

No worker shall be expelled on account of trade-union action. Appeals against such deportation shall be dealt with by the ordinary courts.

In cases where the average earnings of the workers (whether men or women) are insufficient to provide a proper standard of living, and it proves impossible to bring about collective agreements between the workers' trade union and the employers, the Government shall set up a Wage Board, in which employers and workers shall be equally represented with the object of fixing a legal minimum rate of wages.

In order to reduce unemployment and to facilitate insurance against unemployment, existing Labour Exchanges shall be linked up in such a manner that they can provide, as far as possible, prompt and complete information as regards the demand for, and supply of, labour, and a system of unemployment insurance shall be set up in every country.

All workers shall be insured by the State against industrial accidents. A special code of laws for the protection of seamen shall be established. This code shall be drawn up with the collaboration of the Seamen's Unions.

The enforcement of these provisions shall, in the first place, rest with the Labour departments of each State, and their industrial inspectors. The inspectors shall be appointed from the ranks of technical, hygienic, and economic experts, and shall include workers and employers (both men and women). The trade unions shall assist in the effective enforcement of the Labour laws.

A PERMANENT COMMISSION.
With a view to the carrying out of this treaty and the further protection of the international Labour regulations, the contracting States are to appoint a permanent commission consisting in equal parts of representatives of the State, of members of the League of Nations, and of the International Trade Union Federation. The commission shall prepare the ground for, and conduct the conference of representatives of the contracting States which shall be held every year to promote industrial Labour legislation. One-half of the voting members must consist of representatives of the organised workers of every country. The conferences shall have power to adopt binding resolutions within the scope of the powers conferred upon them.

It will be admitted that the adoption of an international Labour Charter on the lines of these British proposals would have an uplifting effect upon Labour, and have an important influence upon the social and economic status of the workers, more especially in those countries where long hours of labour are coupled with low wages. The charter has been most carefully framed, and on the whole, on the economic position in various countries, protecting and safeguarding the position of the workers in the more advanced countries where combination through trade unions and political effort has resulted in improved social conditions.

The vital question to the Government, to manufacturers, and to workers in our own country is whether a Labour Charter, such as is outlined, can be established on a wide international basis.

It is only a wide international agreement somewhat on these lines that the economic position of British trade can be successfully maintained in the markets of the world. Take the cotton trade as an example. As Mr. Smethurst showed at the Industrial Conference, only one-fourth of the trade is for the home market; as much as 75 per cent. of the products of Lancashire looms being exported to foreign purchasers. If the cost of production in Lancashire is increased by higher wages, shorter hours, higher prices for raw materials, for coal, for railway and shipping transport, and there was no similar increase in the cost of production by competing firms abroad, then it is obvious that the economic change would be disastrous to manufacturers and workers alike.

What is true of cotton is equally applicable to other industries where the manufacturing product has to be sold abroad. Thus, an International Labour Charter is of vital import to our future as a manufacturing nation, and particularly to the workers - The Labour Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

For Digestive Troubles TAKE Mother Seigel's Syrup.

Where your health is concerned, it is unwise to take unnecessary risks. For example: if you have the pains and discomforts of indigestion - bad digestion - such as pains after eating, biliousness, headaches, flatulence, heartburn, etc., it is folly to act as though the trouble will right itself. The odds are that the trouble will become aggravated if neglected. Due regard should be taken of all Nature's warnings.

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For several years I suffered from severe indigestion from which I got no relief, until induced to give your medicine a trial. From it I got immediate relief, and when one bottle had been consumed all signs of indigestion had disappeared. The principal symptoms, were headaches and giddiness to which I had been subject for about eight years previously. In addition my kidneys were affected, and I suffered from backaches, but when my digestive organs were restored to a healthy condition, I got relief from these complaints also." - Mr. W. Taylor, 493 Cargill Road, South Dunedin, New Zealand. May 10th, 1918. [33]

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GERMANY'S DOWNFALL. COLLAPSE OF THE ARMY. AN OFFICER'S LETTER.

There has just come into our hands a translation of an interesting letter, probably written about January this year, from a German officer in Germany to a German officer prisoner of war in England, which throws some light on the collapse of the German army and the revolution. The writer says:

The collapse of the army was not, as is generally stated in the papers, and as an English General is also said to have remarked, the work of the Revolution. The discipline among the troops at the front had already deteriorated considerably during last year, particularly among those brought from the Eastern front, who only went West against their will. Not only was I able to realise this from the condition of the many divisions which I saw as corps adjutant in Flanders, and also as commander of the recruit depots which were often close behind the front (at every imaginable station), but I also remarked it in the continually deteriorating drafts which were sent to the depots from home. In the Ersatz battalions old incompetent colonels and often very lazy conceited dug-out officers spent their time grumbling, and nothing was done. General Headquarters no longer had any influence at the War Office or with the Army Corps District Headquarters, so that at last Ludendorff, after much disputing, decided to take the matter into his own hands.

There is much one might say about Ludendorff, a very excellent fighting commander, which was explained to us by depot commanders at first hand, but I must be concise. At the front his plans were received with little favour. That was partly due to the many incompetent and often very old generals and colonels who could not change their ideas, and who were very seldom able to master the use of auxiliary weapons; moreover they were over-ruled by their young and inexperienced General Staff officers. The task which had gradually come upon us was too much for us. There was from top to bottom a lack of fresh battalion leaders who were experienced in tactics, and one was constantly meeting with war-weariness. When, in the summer of 1918, I arrived at the front to take another man's place, I noticed this distinctly. Fairly good troops would be hurried on from one fight to another without any rest and without giving the leaders any opportunity to reorganise their troops or their auxiliary weapons. What one saw on the drill grounds was for the most part deplorable.

"GREAT MISTAKES."

Now came the second mistake (the first was at the outbreak of war, the complete underestimating of the Englishman as a land fighter), the underestimating of America, both in her capacity to build ships and to raise an army. We got false information from our navy, which had been thoroughly spoiled by the great fuss made over it by everyone from the Kaiser downwards. Our ambitions had been raised to an unhealthy pitch, and the war did not fulfil these ambitions hopes. Injudiciously distributed distinctions (as in the army) made the submarine commanders report a much larger number of ships sunk than was really the case; thus the great Army General Staff worked on a false basis. If they had guessed that the submarine war was after all not going so well as the Admiralty gave out, they would have realised that we could not cope in our docks with the competition of the whole world. I know, too, for a certainty, that great mistakes were made in the shipbuilding programme through the foolish distribution of the work etc. Our navy was not in any way able to disturb the transport of American troops, and in fact only had orders to cut off England's communications. Thus in January, 1918, there was in the field a much larger American army than our General Staff was aware of. When more details were ascertained it was then necessary to take the offensive with all speed, earlier than had been planned, and before the army had been sufficiently trained for it. I watched three divisions at drill. They attacked almost in the same way as August, 1914, in massed formation. The troops from the East especially were extremely backward, officers as well as men. As a result we had the enormous losses of the first offensive (180,000 men). The Inspector-General of Recruit Depots brought these figures to us directly afterwards, with the urgent warning to train the fresh drafts well in the new method of fighting. We had not been prepared for such a result, or we should have brought more troops from the East; we still had enormous forces there, and even now (January, 1919) there are 250,000 men in the Ukraine. The German army had scattered itself in all the different theatres, Palestine, Rumania, Macedonia, the Baltic Provinces, Finland, instead of every man available being drawn to the decisive point.

On April 18th there were really not enough troops available, and so the break through via Amiens to the coast could not be made (the great scale) failed. The aim mentioned in Ludendorff's order at changing the trench war into a war of movement was not attained, and at this point peace terms ought to have been proposed. The following offensives at Soissons and Kemmel, and later at Rheims, were only miserable attempts. Besides this, the Austrian offensive against Italy had been entirely unsuccessful; but then they have never been able to attack by themselves—you could never depend on them. From the time of the failure of the first offensive at Amiens, Ludendorff seems to have lost his nerve; he had risked all on this throw, and now he was left with only a fight of despair. The moment for proposing peace, with great concessions (after the first offensive) had now slipped by; perhaps, too, the English would not have accepted it—they were too sure of success, and there never was any lack of stubbornness there! Behind each opponent stood the threatening ghost of Revolution! The Revolution was not the cause but the result of defeat. With us it came when all confidence in General Headquarters was lost, and especially when the American leaders undermined this confidence more and more, and the tanks as a new weapon broke it down altogether. Now, too, the real cause came out of what had always influenced the attitude of the Government even before the War—the fear of Revolution, which could only be prevented by War.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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The Ointment to Soothe and Heal
These fragrant, super-creamy emollients stop itching, clear the skin of pimples, blotches, redness and roughness; the scalp of itching and dandruff, and the hands of chaps and sores. In purity, delicate medication, refreshing fragrance, convenience and economy, Cuticura Soap and Ointment meet with the approval of the most discriminating. Ideal for every-day toilet uses.

would not have accepted it—they were too sure of success, and there never was any lack of stubbornness there! Behind each opponent stood the threatening ghost of Revolution! The Revolution was not the cause but the result of defeat. With us it came when all confidence in General Headquarters was lost, and especially when the American leaders undermined this confidence more and more, and the tanks as a new weapon broke it down altogether. Now, too, the real cause came out of what had always influenced the attitude of the Government even before the War—the fear of Revolution, which could only be prevented by War.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"TOROLSK."

Arrived Hongkong on April 28th, 1919,
FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns at Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such Consignment will be sorted out. Mark and delivery can be obtained on the Goods as landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 8 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Consignees' Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY. All Claims must be presented within two days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. S. I. & "AFRIC" Cms.
Hongkong, April 27th, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"STENIOR."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Halls, Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after May 1st.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.15 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after May 7th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before May 21st, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 30th, 1919.

SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN
AND SHANGHAI

THE Steamship

"ELDORADO."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by this steamer, informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 8th May, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 8th May, 1919, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, May 1st, 1919.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship

"CELTIC PRINCE."

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, May 7th, 1919, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within five days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after May 8th, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 1st, 1919.

LONDON BUYING AGENTS

We offer for our service as buying agents for British & Continental goods, established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-date, our system is attained by making our customers' interests our first aim. Five expert buyers, with capable staff, manage different departments, buying, with greatest care every class of goods giving our customers all the advantages of wide experience, and securing their requirements being rightly supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.

KEYMER, SON & CO.,
Wharfside, London.

Telegram: Keymer, London. E.L. 121.

THE PENINSULAR AND

ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS AND
LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMERICA, CONTINENTAL,
AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer

"DILWARA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about MAY 22nd, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, when available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer, proceeding to the Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Passes will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. S. I. & "AFRIC" Cms.

Post Box 115,
24, Des Voeux Road Central.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to SHANGHAI, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to SHANGHAI, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(KILGERMAN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

at Messrs. & Co., Canton

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TIEN TSIEN	"HUICHOW"	On 3rd May, 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"LYNGCHOW"	On 4th May, 11 A.M.	
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On 5th May, Noon.	
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 6th May, Noon.	
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"KWANGSU"	On 8th May, 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI and BANGKOK	"CHIN HUA"	On 12th May, Noon.	
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 13th May, Noon.	

STANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Aids to ship. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Hongkong.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"QUINNE BANG"	Capt. J. Mediner	SUNDAY	4th May, at 9 A.M.
"MAIMONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY	9th May, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakes Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFFRAIE & CO.,

General Managers

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA," 14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU. THE SUNSHINE BELT. THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

CLASSES FROM HONGKONG at Noon	DATE
S.S. "ARCHER"	May 10th, 1919.
S.S. "JULIA WEAVER"	May 21st, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	June 1st, 1919.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	July 1st, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Lighting, Air-Conditioning, and large comfortable state-rooms. All state and lower berth staterooms are our first consideration. The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Children, and the attendance on passengers cannot be overestimated.

These are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC COAST SERVICE. For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to—

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Canton Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NEURALIA	Mid. May	Mid. June	June.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Bombay about
"HEJAZ"	4th May 11 A.M.	22nd May
DILWARA	23rd May	11th June

* For Bombay Only

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & BANGKOK.

ARRATQON APCAR ... end of May ... June

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI Only.
DILWARA	11th May	
ARRATQON APCAR	15th May	

Tickets Interchangeable. P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MAACKINNON, MAACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU ... 12,510 Tons	15th May, at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 12,760 S.T.	24th May, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	ATSTUA MARU 12,800 ...	3rd May, at Noon.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	SHIOZUKA MARU ...	17th May, at Noon.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	AKI MARU ... 12,300 ...	15th May, at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	KIFUNESAN MARU ...	End of May.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	TENZAN MARU ...	Mid. May.

[Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. * Wireless telegraphy.]

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA. Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing from Hongkong.

"SUWA MARU" ... Mon. 5th May, at 11 A.M.

[Omitting Manila and/or Port.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone 224 and 2

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU. FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	May 3rd, From YOKO.
YUNO MARU	22,000	May 6th.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	May 23rd.
SHINWA MARU	20,000	May 24th, From YOKO.
PERIA MARU	8,000	June 18th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, OLLAG, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHIYO MARU	14,000	May 2nd.
KIYO MARU	17,800	July 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager

Telephone 274 and 275.

King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 12th June
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOUL, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000	On or about 12th May

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,

Acting Agent

Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.	"AMUR MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th May.
"INDIA MARU" ... Monday, 2nd June.	
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.	"KASADO MARU" ... Friday, 9th May.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.	"HAWAII MARU" ... Saturday, 15th June.
BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.	"KASADO MARU" ... Friday, 9th May.
SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.	"SHISEN MARU" ... Thursday, 9th May.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z., and ADELAIDE.	"NANKIN MARU" ... Sunday, 10th June.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.	"AFRICA MARU" ... Thursday, 22nd May.
HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.	"DAIKOKU MARU" ... Monday, 5th May.
JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.	"SHURARA MARU" ... Saturday, 3rd May.
"NANKIN MARU" ... Sunday, 4th May.	
KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.	
For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.	"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 8th May, at 9 A.M.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.	"KAUO MARU" ... Sunday, 4th May, at 10 A.M.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

K. YAMASAKI,

Manager,

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,800 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU. "NANKING" ... June 1st, 1919. "CHINA" ... July 2nd, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTEL, Freight and Passenger Agent

Phone's Buildings

100, 102, 104, Queen's Street.

Tel. 1947

